

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Cultural Programs

Program Components	1999 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
A. National Register Programs	14,593	293	+800	15,686	+1,093
B. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	1,967	15	0	1,982	+15
C. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants	2,496	0	0	2,496	0
Total Requirements \$(000)	19,056	308	+800	20,164	+1,108

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 431-433	The Antiquities Act of 1906
16 U.S.C. 461-467	The Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 470-470 n	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
16 U.S.C. 469-469 c-1	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
16 U.S.C. 470aa-II	Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1-5	General Authorities Act as amended in 1976
16 U.S.C. 1908	Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976
26 U.S.C. 46(b)(4)	Tax Reform Act of 1986
26 U.S.C. 48(g)	Tax Reform Act of 1986
25 U.S.C. 3001-3013	The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
43 U.S.C. 2102	Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

OVERVIEW

The **Cultural Programs** activity supports the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage and the integration of preservation values in public and private decisions. These activities include: (1) identifying, evaluating, and registering historic and archeological resources in the National Register of Historic Places, (2) designating resources of national significance as National Historic Landmarks, (3) assisting public agencies in the interpretation, preservation and protection of archeological and historic resources, (4) creating documentary records of historic properties through the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record, (5) assisting State Historic Preservation Offices, certified local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector, (6) undertaking research and training in preservation techniques and technologies, (7) providing information and advice on preservation techniques and technologies, (8) responding to taxpayers' requests for certification for Federal tax incentives, and (9) providing regulations and guidance on the identification, treatment and potential repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural objects.

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APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
 - Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
 - IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
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***A. National Register Programs
FY 1999 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$14,593,000

The National Park Service's National Register Programs assist thousands of communities nationwide with the preservation of their cultural heritage. It does this through formal designation programs that recognize significant historic and archeological properties. Federal designation provides eligibility for Federal financial assistance and regulatory protection. The National Register Programs administer financial incentives for designated properties, including the Federal Preservation Tax Incentives and the Historic Preservation Fund. The National Park Service works with other entities of government at the local, State, tribal, and Federal levels to establish and operate complementary designation, incentives, and regulatory programs. In order to encourage all levels of government and the private sector to preserve their own cultural resources, the National Register Programs offer a wide range of technical assistance aimed at the protection of historic and archeological properties. Major National Register Programs include the following:

- National Register of Historic Places
- National Historic Landmarks
- Tribal Historic Preservation Program
- Certified Local Governments
- American Battlefield Protection Program
- Federal Preservation Tax Incentives
- Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning
- Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
- Archeological Assistance Program
- National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
- Historic Landscape Initiative
- Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative

The performance goals that follow apply to the programs listed above; these programs are presented in detail following the performance table.

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Performance Goals

Long-term Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2002, increase by 15%, over 1997 levels, the number of significant historic and archeological properties protected through Federal programs or official designation at local, State, tribal, or national levels.
Annual Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2000, increase by 9%, (cumulative) over 1997 levels, the number of significant historic and archeological properties protected through Federal programs or official designation at local, State, tribal, or national levels.
Long-term Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2002, increase by 20%, over 1997 levels, the number of significant historic and archeological properties protected nationwide through Federal, State, local, or tribal statutory or regulatory means or through financial incentives or by the private sector.
Annual Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2000, increase by 12%, (cumulative) over 1997 levels, the number of significant historic and archeological properties protected nationwide through Federal, State, local, or tribal statutory or regulatory means or through financial incentives or by the private sector.
Long-term Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2002, achieve a 10% increase in user satisfaction, over 1998 baseline levels, with the usefulness of technical assistance provided for the protection of historic and archeological properties.
Annual Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2000, develop and implement a strategy to improve the usefulness and delivery of NPS technical assistance based on survey results, and increase user satisfaction by 6% over 1998 baseline levels.

Expanding and Maintaining the National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act assigns the National Register of Historic Places a central role in recognizing buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects significant in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and identifying them as worthy of preservation. National Register listing and eligibility qualify historic places and archeological sites for Federal preservation incentives, consideration in planning for Federal projects, and other programs and activities that protect significant historic and archeological properties.

Properties are nominated to the National Register by State Historic Preservation Officers in each State; Federal Preservation Officers for Federal properties, including national parks; and by Indian Tribal Preservation Officers for some tribal lands. Nominations received are reviewed for technical accuracy and to determine if nominations meet the criteria for evaluation, entered in the National Register Information System (NRIS), and published for notice in the Federal Register.

The National Register of Historic Places also considers nomination appeals; makes determinations of eligibility of properties for listing at the request of Federal agencies and in cases where private property owners object to listing; and processes removals, amendments, preliminary reviews, and related actions.

- The National Register Information System computer database records information on National Register listings, on determinations of eligibility, and on the status of pending nominations. These records are used by States; Federal agencies, including national parks; local and tribal governments; and the public for purposes of encouraging preservation, protecting significant historic and archeological properties, project planning, grant assistance, Tax Act certifications, program analysis, research, and public education. During FY 1998, approximately 100,000 visits per week were recorded on the National Register World Wide Web homepage; it is anticipated that the number of visits will increase to 110,000 per week during FY 1999 and to 120,000 per week during FY 2000.

- Priorities for FY 1999 and FY 2000 include: (1) improving public access to the National Register Information System over the Internet, (2) maintaining, expanding, and improving the data included in the NRIS, and (3) improving the archival stability and accessibility of the National Register and national historic landmark records. Achievement of these goals will have the outcome of continued protection of cultural and natural resources (through property

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designation and protection), and of making these resources accessible for public appreciation and understanding which supports the achievement of performance goals IIIa1: Properties Designated, IIIa2: Properties Protected, and IIIa3: User Satisfaction.

National Register Performance Information	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Cumulative National Register listings	69,553	71,053	72,553
New National Register listings	1,602	1,500	1,500

National Register Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Determinations of eligibility, nomination appeals, returns, amendments, removals	741	600	600
Bulletins and other technical information distributed	72,585	80,000	80,000
Workshops and training sessions	60	35	35

- The National Register has developed a broad range of published and audiovisual materials to meet the needs of States, Federal agencies, national parks, local governments, Indian tribes, and private citizens seeking to nominate properties and use the National Register. The most requested National Register technical publications, registration forms, and related information were made available over the Internet from FY 1995 to FY 1998. Additional materials to assist governments and individuals with preparing National Register nominations will be made available in FY 1999 and FY 2000. Priority in FY 1999 and FY 2000 will be given to expanding and updating the National Register Bulletin series. One new bulletin was published in FY 1998.

Heritage Education. Heritage education is an important use of the National Register. The National Register, working with public and private partners, has developed a variety of educational publications and other media for park interpreters, teachers, students, and the public. These materials demonstrate the wealth of information on historic properties included in National Register and national historic landmark records, help improve the quality of education, and increase awareness of the role historic places play in preserving America's heritage, quality of life, economic development, and tourism.



include: (1) producing additional Teaching with Historic Places lesson plans and distributing a new video to encourage teachers to use historic places in the classroom, (2) making lesson plans available on the Web for the first time, (4) completing additional travel itineraries in cooperation with a variety of partners, and (3) expanding information on

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listings on the Internet to encourage tourism and economic development and making National Register documentation available to the public for a variety of uses.

National Historic Landmarks. National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are nationally significant historic places recognized by the Secretary of the Interior under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program is to identify and protect significant historic and archeological properties possessing exceptional value in illustrating the Nation's heritage. Only three percent of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are designated as national historic landmarks. The National Historic Landmarks Survey conducts theme studies to evaluate historic properties by comparative analysis within broad topics of United States history and prehistory, and reviews and processes nominations submitted on individual properties.

- Priorities for this program in FY 1999 and FY 2000 are: (1) evaluating and processing proposals for designation and completing designation of new landmark sites, (2) continuing work on seven theme studies already in progress, (3) initiating one new theme study, (4) publishing the final version of a new National Register Bulletin on preparing national historic landmark nominations, (5) increasing the accessibility of the designation process, and (6) improving computerized data on national historic landmarks. Achievement of these goals will have the outcome of continued protection of cultural and natural resources (through property designation and protection), and of making these resources accessible for public appreciation and understanding which supports the achievement of performance goals IIIa1: Properties Designated, IIIa2: Properties Protected, and IIIa3: User Satisfaction.

Once national historic landmarks are designated, the National Park Service commits to assist in the preservation of these irreplaceable properties through the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative. This initiative monitors the 2,266 national historic landmarks designated to date and prepares a periodic report to Congress on their condition. This report has consistently shown that over 16 percent of national historic landmarks face threats to their survival. Under the program, the NPS works with owners to mitigate or remove threats and to prevent future damage; holds conferences and workshops to provide technical assistance and build partnerships between the NPS and landmark owners; and develops educational materials to increase awareness and support for this program.

- Priorities in FY 1999 and FY 2000 include expanding technical assistance to owners and managers of national historic landmarks, improving communication and collaboration with preservation groups providing assistance and services to stewards/owners of national historic landmarks, producing two biannual newsletters to increase cooperation between preservation service providers and owners of NHLs, and improve the photographic documentation of the current condition of national historic landmarks.

National Historic Landmarks Performance Information	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Cumulative NHL designations	2,266	2,291	2,316
New National Historic Landmark designations	35	25	25

National Historic Landmarks Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Endangered NHLs assisted and monitored	897	1,000	1,000

Tribal Historic Preservation Program

This program assists Indian tribes in preserving their unique historic properties and cultural traditions. The program originated in 1990, when Congress directed the NPS to study and report on funding needs for the preservation of sites significant to Native Americans nationwide. While the program initially focused on assisting tribes in carrying out a wide range of specific cultural preservation projects, the last three years have seen increasing emphasis on assisting

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tribes to establish ongoing historic preservation programs. This latter emphasis stems from 1992 legislation (section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act) that authorizes tribes to assume formal responsibility for national historic preservation program activities on tribal lands.

- The NPS has entered into agreements with 17 tribes that enable them to assume program functions pursuant to section 101(d). In addition, the NPS has provided limited financial assistance to those tribes to build their programs. In FY 1997 and FY 1998, the NPS worked closely with these tribes to develop a proposed regulation governing tribal participation in the national program; the Service expects to publish the proposed regulation for comment and subsequently to issue it for review in FY 1999. Also, in FY 2000, the Service will gather data on historic properties designated (goal reference IIIa1) and protected (goal reference IIIa2) under tribal law.
- The Park Service is currently negotiating with additional tribes to enable their formal participation in the national program, and it expects other tribes to submit program proposals during FY 1999 and FY 2000. Also, in FY 1999 and FY 2000, the NPS will continue to provide financial assistance to tribes that seek to carry out specific, discrete preservation projects; and continue to work with partners such as the Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, universities, and the private sector to provide training, technical assistance, and skills building for tribes that seek to preserve their culture and heritage. Approximately \$13.5 million has been awarded since 1990.

Tribal Historic Preservation Program Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Cumulative number of tribes assuming statutory program responsibility	15	17	20
Historic Preservation Fund grants to Tribes	42	45	45

Certified Local Governments (CLGs)

The NPS and State Historic Preservation Offices provide valuable technical assistance and matching grants to hundreds of communities. Local governments strengthen these efforts by achieving Certified Local Government status from the NPS. States are required to set aside at least 10 percent of the annual Historic Preservation Fund grant allocation to fund certified local historic preservation subgrant projects.

- The Certified Local Governments program seeks (1) to develop and maintain local preservation programs across the Nation that will influence the planning, zoning and permitting decisions critical to preserving significant historic and archeological properties, and (2) to ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments in the national historic preservation program while maintaining preservation standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the NPS expects the number of Certified Local Governments to increase.

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Certified Local Governments Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Cumulative number certified by the NPS	1,154	1,200	1,249
New CLGs certified by the NPS	44	46	49
Historic properties designated under local law	32,000 est.	33,000	35,000
Historic properties protected under local law	29,100	30,000	32,000

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)

The American Battlefield Protection Program promotes the preservation of significant battlefields from all wars on American soil, along with associated historic sites. The program focuses on alternatives that avoid costly Federal land acquisition and the unnecessary creation of additional National Park Service units. The program grew out of the Congressionally established Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1990, and it continues to place a major emphasis on Civil War battlefields. However, 1996 legislation makes clear that the program's mission encompasses all battlefields on American soil.

- In FY 1998, the American Battlefield Protection Program distributed \$735,925 for battle site surveys, community battlefield preservation plans, National Register nominations, promotion of heritage tourism, battlefield interpretation, community outreach, and heritage education. The projects spanned more than 17 States and over 70 battle sites. In FY 1998, new and ongoing projects involved 25 partner organizations.

- Since 1993, the work of the program and its partners has resulted in a demonstrable improvement in the preservation status of 35 (70 percent) of the Priority I Civil War sites; the preservation status of 13 (26 percent) other Priority I sites is unchanged; and the status of two (4 percent) others has worsened. In FY 1999 and FY 2000, the ABPP will continue to work with Priority I sites but will also focus preservation activity at the 78 Priority II Civil War sites, which are battlefields with opportunities for comprehensive preservation.

- In keeping with its broadened mission, in FY 1998 the program carried out projects associated with the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, Indian Wars, the Mexican-American War, and World War II, in addition to the Civil War. In FY 1999, the program will begin the Congressionally mandated study of sites associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, in order to determine their relative significance and their current state of preservation into the future. Redirecting funds to accommodate this study will result in a reduction in grants awarded to State and local organizations for preservation of Civil War-related and other battle sites.

The American Battlefield Protection Program produces a quarterly newsletter, *Battlefield Update*; reports on the status of preservation at the Priority I battlefields designated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission; conducts and supports battlefield mapping projects; administers approximately 100 cooperative agreements and grants; serves as staff to the Secretary for approving the expenditure of Civil War Commemorative Coin funds for battlefield land acquisition; administers the \$8 million of Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys earmarked for Civil War battlefield acquisition grants; maintains and enhances its battlefield preservation assistance site on the Internet; and provides a range of technical assistance services to many partners and the public.

- During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the NPS expects to continue to support new and ongoing battlefield projects and to enhance its Internet and publications offerings.

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American Battlefield Program Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of new grant projects	23	14	14
Ongoing grant projects	70	78	76
New Civil War Commemorative Coin applications	4	4	4
Title V L&WCF Battlefield grants	0	20	10

Certification for Federal Preservation Tax Incentives

To qualify for a 20 percent tax credit for rehabilitating historic structures under the Internal Revenue Code, property owners must obtain certifications from the NPS that their work is in keeping with the historic character of the building. Federally recognized historic buildings that are leased for income-producing purposes are eligible for the tax credit. The amount of investment attributed to tax incentives as measured by certified rehabilitation was \$694 million. Certification workload is expected to increase an average of 11 percent a year during FY 1999 and FY 2000. The rehabilitation tax credit is one of the most important tools available for the protection of significant historic buildings.

- To qualify for Federal tax incentives involving certain charitable contributions of easements for historic preservation purposes, property owners must obtain certifications from the NPS that their properties are certified historic structures. Like the 20 percent tax credit for rehabilitating historic structures, this program is carried out with the active participation of the State Historic Preservation Offices.

- During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the NPS expects to see a continued increase in the dollar volume of private investment in historic structures through this program.

Federal Tax Incentives Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of housing units rehabilitated	6,144	6,390	6,646
Number of new housing units created	7,500	7,800	8,112
Number of new low/moderate units created	6,616	6,640	6,675
Number of projects certified for 20% tax credit	696	724	752
Private investment (in millions of dollars)	694	781	786

Technical Preservation Assistance

The National Park Service is the nationwide leader in developing technical information, standards, guidelines, and training materials to assist property owners in responsible historic preservation work for protection of the Nation's significant historic and archeological properties, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

- The historic preservation technical information, standards, and guidelines developed by the NPS are widely used by Federal and State agencies involved in historic preservation and by national parks and have been adopted by municipal governments throughout the country. University programs, nonprofit organizations and the general public rely upon the

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technical preservation assistance activities of the NPS, affecting work on thousands of historic buildings each year. Technical publications are available to government agencies, national parks, architects, developers and property owners to explain and encourage responsible historic preservation techniques and practices.

- During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the NPS expects to increase the number of available titles of publications and to increase the distribution of new and existing products. Achievement of these goals will have the outcome of expanding the scope of technical assistance to partners and others which supports the achievement of performance goal IIIa3: User Satisfaction.

Technical Preservation Assistance Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Cumulative number of preservation briefs and technical notes	82	84	86
Historic preservation projects provided technical assistance	3,750	4,000	4,100
Technical briefs, brochures, leaflets, fact sheets, publications, catalogues, and other media distributed	45,450	47,000	48,000

Cultural Resource Inventory, Planning, and Geographic Information Systems. Since 1969, an estimated four million historic resources have been identified by Federal agencies including national parks, State Historic Preservation Offices, tribal preservation programs, and local governments through the use of Federal project and grant assistance. These data and the public investment in them are fully useful when governments and the private sector have timely access to the data and can make informed decisions about the protection of significant historic and archeological properties.

- The way in which this information is generated, used, and distributed is rapidly changing. Online multimedia historic preservation information, in combination with other geographic information, is becoming the basis on which land-use decisions will be made. Decisions now being made are based upon better informed, more timely and cost-effective methods, which reflect a wider variety of concerns, and present better opportunities for reaching consensus.
- The goal for FY 1999 and FY 2000 is to institutionalize the use of database management systems (DBMS), geographic information systems (GIS), and global positioning systems (GPS) in local, State, Tribal, and Federal historic preservation offices to manage cultural resources.

Cultural Resource Inventory Workload Factors	FY1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
State, tribal, and local DBMS, GIS, and GPS projects	8	9	11
National park GIS/GPS projects	5	8	9
Endangered battlefield documentation projects	4	3	5
NPS-sponsored training courses and field schools	11	5	8

Historic Landscape Initiative. The Historic Landscape Initiative promotes responsible preservation practices to protect our Nation's irreplaceable legacy of historic landscapes. In partnership with Federal and State agencies, Indian tribes, professional organizations, national parks, universities, and local stewards, the NPS will: (1) develop and disseminate guidelines for landscape preservation, (2) produce innovative tools to raise public awareness, (3) organize

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and participate in training workshops, and (4) provide technical assistance for nationally significant properties and districts.

- The information provided influences project work at local, regional, national and even international levels, and has served a variety of landscapes from parks and gardens, to rural villages and agricultural landscapes. It is estimated that information generated by this effort has reached over 800,000 individuals nationwide.
- During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the NPS will increase the number of training programs related to historic landscapes in which it participates, and increase the number of historic landscapes assisted through this program.

Historic Landscapes Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Training courses co-sponsored and presented	15	18	21
Publications, videos, and other specific assistance	5	5	5
Cultural landscapes provided assistance	280	290	310

Cultural Resource Training Initiative. Sections 101(i) and 101(j) of the National Historic Preservation Act require the Secretary, acting through the National Park Service, to provide support or training in professional methods and techniques for the preservation of significant historic and archeological properties and for the administration of historic preservation programs at the Federal, state, tribal, and local levels.

- Courses and materials are developed, funded, and carried out in partnership with Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies; national parks; colleges and universities; training institutes; and professional and trade organizations. Workshops and conferences, college courses, hands-on technical training sessions, instructional videotapes, teacher lesson plans, handbooks, and other publications are funded.
- This initiative provides scholarships for cultural resource professionals and students and has provided training on the preservation of cultural resources unique to our Nation's minority populations. Since 1991, over 200 training activities have taken place with \$3.5 million in assistance, and over 19,000 individuals have attended these courses. In FY 1999, \$400,000 was provided for cultural resource training projects.
- During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the NPS expects to increase the number of individuals trained through this program.

Cultural Resource Training Initiative Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of cultural resource training projects	20	23	24
Number of cultural resource trainees	2,600	3,300	4,000

Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs (Section 110). Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires every Federal agency to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties they own or control. Section 110(a)(2) directs the Secretary to advise Federal agencies, including national parks, and to train them on establishing programs to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect significant historic and archeological properties for which they are responsible.

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- In FY 1998 the National Park Service published for effect in the *Federal Register* revised “Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs.” These nonregulatory guidelines provide the Secretary’s formal advice to Federal agencies on how to meet their obligations under Section 110.

- In FY 1998, the National Park Service led two interagency task forces to develop additional guidance material for Federal agency preservation programs. One task force focused on the training needs of Federal agency staff; the other developed a consultation process by which agencies can meet the obligation to establish their preservation programs in consultation with the Secretary. In FY1999, both task forces will complete their work, the resulting guidance will be published; and the consultation process will be implemented.

Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning. The National Historic Preservation Act mandates historic resource surveys and comprehensive historic preservation planning. Conflicts with development interests and competing land uses are occurring nationwide, often because information about the needs, values, and priorities for historic and archeological properties is not effectively integrated into the planning and decision-making processes in both the public and private sectors.

- The NPS seeks to: (1) build planning proficiency within the historic preservation community at the local, tribal, state, and Federal levels, including national parks, (2) build skills within the larger planning community to recognize the goals and issues of historic preservation, (3) ensure that historic preservation practices are up to date and easily integrated into modern planning systems such as geographic information systems, and (4) enable the development of effective historic preservation components in local, county, tribal, State, national park, and Federal plans and policies nationwide. During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the National Park Service will carry out a program to build historic preservation planning capabilities at the local, county, tribal, State, and Federal levels.

Historic Preservation Planning Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of technical assistance publications distributed	7,589	9,645	10,700
Number of individuals to whom training and technical assistance was provided	225	275	350
Number of visits per month to the planning program web site	500	1,250	1,500
Number of States with revised/updated Statewide Historic Preservation Plans	3	10	15

State Historic Preservation Programs. Under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) have a role in almost all facets in the NPS historic preservation program as described above. In some cases, States assist in the administration of an NPS program; e.g., Certified Local Governments and Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. In other situations, SHPOs are the recipients of NPS assistance; e.g., Technical Preservation Assistance and Historic Preservation Fund grants. State Historic Preservation Officers also contribute to the national historic preservation program by designating and protecting historic properties under State law.

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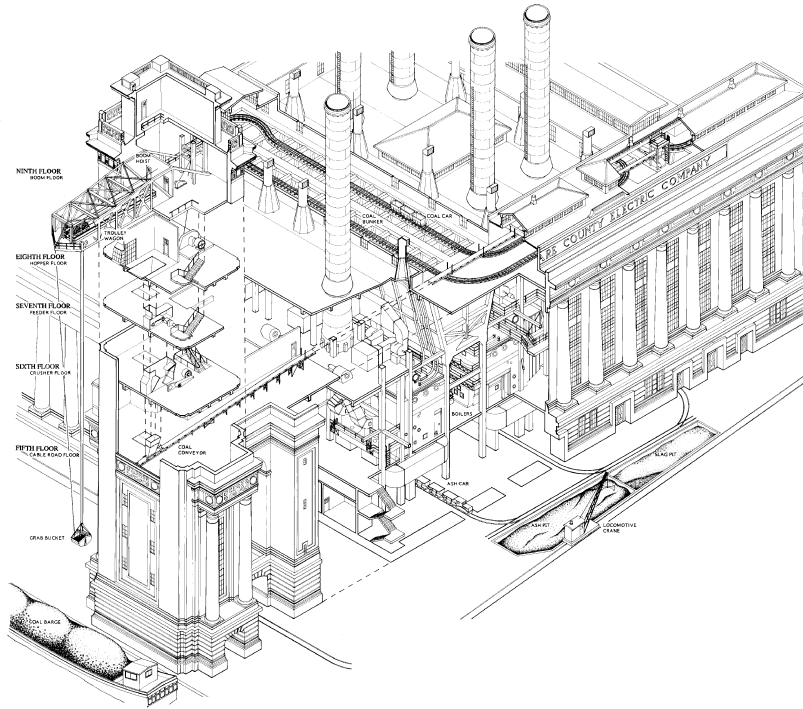
State Historic Preservation Programs Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Historic properties designated by States under State Law	22,500 est.	22,500	22,500
Historic properties protected by States under State Law	24,900 est.	24,900	24,900

Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative. The National Historic Preservation Act amendments of 1992 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to “make grants or loans to both Indian tribes and to nonprofit organizations representing ethnic or minority groups for the preservation of their cultural heritage.” The 1992 amendments also direct the Secretary to “increase technical or financial assistance, or both, to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), to tribal colleges, and to colleges with a high enrollment of Native Americans or Native Hawaiians, to establish preservation training and degree programs.”

- In response to these mandates, the NPS developed the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative, a long-term capital investment effort to transform the demographics of professional practitioners in the historic preservation/cultural resources field in the United States. Its goal is to place a greater number of individuals representing all the Nation's cultural and ethnic groups in historic preservation/cultural resources practitioner and management jobs. During FY 1999 and FY 2000, guided by a diversity advisory group and facilitated through the creation of a diversity mailing list, the NPS will (1) hire five to ten cooperative diversity student interns; (2) develop one workshop on curriculum materials in historic preservation that will attract representatives of at least 20 colleges and universities; (3) make one grant to an HBCU to support development of a degree program that will train twelve students; (4) sponsor ten diversity scholarships to attend the National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual meeting in Washington, D.C., October 1999; (5) produce and distribute a biannual diversity newsletter that will be distributed to 2,000 to 3,000 partnership organizations as well as diversity organizations, colleges and universities, and interested individuals; and (6) establish and maintain a cultural resources diversity website that reaches 500 to 1,000 users per month.

Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Cooperative diversity student interns	0	5	10
Number of students trained at minority-based Colleges and universities	0	12	24
Number of schools, organizations, and individuals reached through diversity newsletter	0	2,000	3,000
Number of users per month of cultural resources diversity website	0	500	1,000

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The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER)

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documents significant examples of the Nation's architectural and engineering heritage through measured drawings (as presented above); photographic techniques, including digital photogrammetry; and historical information. This documentation is used to provide a basis for facility management; for restoration, repair and planning; to allow accurate repair or reconstruction if the property is damaged by fire or other disaster; to preserve a record of historic structures that cannot be otherwise preserved; and to provide comprehensive and high quality information for those interested in historic structures.

- The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record collections consist of documentation on over 35,200 historic structures throughout the United States recorded by over 53,300 sheets of measured drawings; 193,000 large-format photographs; and 123,700 pages of historic data. Documentation is produced to a service life of 500 years and is deposited in collections in the Library of Congress. Begun in 1933, these collections are the largest and most well used collections of their type in the world.

- Records on approximately 1,000 buildings and structures are added to these collections each year. All records are reproducible and are in the public domain. Approximately 20,000 items are reproduced from these collections each year for professionals, scholars, and the general public -- one of the most widely used collections in the Library of Congress. Starting in FY 1998 and continuing into FY 2000, all of the drawings, photographs, and histories in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress will become available over the Internet for the first time, effectively opening up the collections for research to all Americans.

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- In FY 1999 and FY 2000, the program will continue to develop and integrate a variety of innovative computer technologies in support of the documentation of historic structures. Other digital documentation technologies will be added to the capabilities in FY 1999 for testing and evaluation, with implementation in subsequent years. Research conducted in FY 1998 was used to establish baselines for increased recording of the primary historic structures in the national parks and for national historic landmarks. Increased levels of recording for those identified structures will begin in FY 1999 and continue in FY 2000 and subsequent years. Achievement of these goals will have the outcome of expanding the scope of technical assistance to partners and others which supports the achievement of performance goal IIIa3: User Satisfaction.
- During FY 1999 and FY 2000, the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record will focus its efforts on increasing the number of documented structures, with particular emphasis on park historic structures and national historic landmarks.
- In the operation of its program, the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record provides training in historic architecture and engineering to students. Each year, approximately 75 students of architecture, engineering, and history are hired to document the Nation's built environment, primarily utilizing outside funding. Training is targeted to schools with high minority enrollments.



HABS measured drawing (NPS-250) and photograph of
Chester Power Plant, Delaware County Electric Company, Pennsylvania

HABS/HAER Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Outside funding contributed (thousands of dollars)	962	930	900

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National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

National Historic Landmarks documented to HABS/HAER standards	14	16	18
List of Classified Structures- Primary Structures documented to HABS/HAER standards	18	20	22
Total number of properties documented to HABS/HAER standards	1,100	1,150	1,200

Archeological Assistance Program/Departmental Consulting Archeologist

The NPS provides leadership and coordination of Federal and other public archeological projects and programs. These functions fulfill the Secretary of the Interior's legislatively mandated archeological responsibilities.

- The Archeological Assistance Program provides technical assistance to government agencies, educational, and professional organizations to help improve the identification, recording, and treatment of archeological resources; cooperates with private organizations in national historic landmark theme study initiatives, highlighting the importance of archeological properties, and promoting their listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and provides guidance and review for public agencies in establishing archeological resource management programs to meet statutory and regulatory responsibilities.
- Priorities for FY 1999 and FY 2000 include increasing the number and documentation of the archeological sites identified and recorded on Federal and tribal lands, increasing the number of archeological sites listed in the National Register, and increasing the number of archeological sites designated as national historic landmarks. These activities help protect significant historic and archeological properties.

Archeological Assistance Program Performance Information	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of archeological sites reported on Federal and tribal lands	696,785	732,700	768,700
Number of archeological sites listed in the National Register	22,276	23,000	23,800
Number of archeological sites designated as NHLs	235	240	243

The Archeological Assistance program has governmentwide responsibility for monitoring and advising the courts and law enforcement agencies on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); for governmentwide oversight of the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); and governmentwide regulatory responsibilities for monitoring and advising agencies about the curation of Federally-owned and Federally administered archeological collections (36 CFR 79). Collections (i.e., objects, records, and reports) are often the only remaining materials from sites that are lost through environmental degradation, development, or looting and vandalism.

- During FY 1999 and FY 2000, priority will be given to monitoring and advising resource management and law enforcement agencies on ARPA, effectively and efficiently implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; increasing the number of entries in the National Archeological Database (NADB); continuing training and technical information in archeological management and preservation law; increasing the number of people receiving archeology and ethnography publications and utilizing the archeology World Wide Web pages; and improving the quality of data and ease of use of the National Archeological Database. These activities contribute to the protection of significant historic and archeological properties. Achievement of these goals will have the outcome of continued protection of cultural and natural resources (through property designation and protection), and expanding the scope of technical assistance to partners and others which supports the achievement of performance goals IIIa1: Properties Designated, IIIa2: Properties Protected, and IIIa3: User Satisfaction.

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

Archeological Assistance Program Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of looting violations	1,372	1,500	1,700
NAGPRA summaries submitted	1,017	1,020	1,025
NAGPRA inventories submitted	699	705	710
Federal Register notices of potential repatriation reviewed and published under NAGPRA	85	110	110
Number of records in NADB-reports	240,000	250,000	300,000

- A goal of the program is to increase the usefulness of technical assistance for the protection of historic and archeological properties. The Archeological Assistance Program responds to notices of important archeological data that are inadvertently discovered as a result of Federal or Federally assisted or permitted activities and that may be lost unless corrective action is taken. At the request of Federal agencies, the program reviews regulatory compliance and assists in program planning and development.
- The program promotes better understanding and management of archeological resources through information exchange among archeology and historic preservation professionals. Access to technical information is provided through workshops, training initiatives, such as the co-sponsored initiative with the Department of Justice for archeological protection law, through online databases, and through publications.
- The National Archeological Database provides information on archeological reports of projects sponsored by Federal agencies; maps of site frequencies and other data at the State and county level; and notices, contacts, and other data relating to repatriation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Secretary's Report to Congress provides information on the scope and effectiveness of Federal archeological programs in land managing and permitting agencies (40 agencies supply information for this report). Technical publications elaborate on the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines on Archeology and Historic Preservation and other relevant policies, guidelines, methods, and techniques that build a consensus among Federal agencies about what constitutes good archeological practice.
- A priority is to provide information about archeological interpretation, issues, and projects to a wide range of interested professionals and the public through, (1) *Common Ground*, which offers in-depth articles on archeological and anthropological topics of general and special interest, (2) its World Wide Web pages devoted to popular, programmatic, and technical information, (3) brochures and exhibits which present archeological information at professional meetings and public presentations, and (4) technical publications on archeological and anthropological subjects.

Archeological Assistance Program Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of inadvertent discoveries nationwide	261	265	265
Number of cooperative projects involving national policy issues, program development, and technical or peer reviews	4	4	4

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

Number of people trained in archeological preservation law (i.e., ARPA and NAGPRA compliance) or archeological management practices	881	900	1200
Number of people receiving the Secretary's Report to Congress on Federal archeology	16,300	17,500	19,000
Number of people receiving archeology and ethnography publications	102,683	104,000	105,000
Number of public accesses to the National Archeological Database (NADB) via modem and Internet	85/day	110/day	130/day

Cultural Resources World Wide Web

Increasing user satisfaction of preservation partners and the general public has been aided by new technologies which provide for rapid and widespread dissemination of educational and technical information about the protection and preservation of the Nation's cultural resources.

- The National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnership Programs maintains and guides the development of the NPS "Links to the Past" World Wide Web site with information about the products of all NPS cultural resource programs. The site has grown dramatically in usage and is expected to receive well over three million visits in FY 1999.

Links to the Past Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of daily visits	8,000/day	10,000/day	12,000/day
Average number of pages accessed per visit	5	5	5
Total number of pages available	7,500	8,000	9,000

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ National Register Programs \$(000)	15,686	+800
The FY 2000 request for National Register Programs is \$15.686 million, which represents an increase of \$1.093 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. The FY 2000 proposed programmatic increase of \$0.800 million to National Register Programs activities includes:		
	\$(000)	
▪ National Historic Landmark Theme Studies	800	
Total	800	
Justification for this increase is included at the end of this activity's presentation.		

***B. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT)
FY 1999 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

Enacted: \$1,967,000

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 established the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) at Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches, Louisiana. The 1992 amendments also established the Preservation Technology and Training Board which advises the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service on program development and operation, and the Preservation Technology and Training Grants Program which was created to ensure an effective and efficient system of research, information distribution, and skills training in historic architecture, historic landscapes, archeology, objects and materials conservation, and history.

The center's purposes include (1) developing and distributing preservation and conservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic resources, (2) developing and facilitating training for Federal, State, and local resource preservation professionals, cultural resource managers, maintenance personnel, managers, and others working in the preservation field, (3) taking steps to apply preservation technology benefits from ongoing research by other agencies and institutions, (4) facilitating the transfer of preservation technology among Federal agencies, State and local governments, universities, international organizations and the private sector, and (5) cooperating with related international organizations.

- The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training activities are undertaken in partnership with public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions, including other components of the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, Indian tribes and Native American organizations, national professional organizations, and international preservation organizations.

The center is organized in three components: research, training, and information management. Each component participates in four programs: grants, projects, clearinghouse and consultations.

National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

- During the period from FY 1994 to FY 1998, 53 major in-house projects were undertaken and 116 grants projects with partners throughout the U.S. The FY 1994-1998 investment in grants (\$3.5 million) and projects (\$3.4 million) totals \$6.9 million. Grant awards have grown from \$490,000 in FY 1994 to \$745,000 in FY 1998. Grant applications have grown from a total of \$3.9 million in FY 1994 to \$4.8 million in FY 1998. During this period, 12.5 to 15 percent of grant applicants have received grants awards; the rate of grants awards has remained level due to the availability of funds.
- The competitive grants program is the center's chief means of stimulating technical developments in the United States preservation industry.
- Results of the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training's projects and grants work are distributed through the clearinghouse program, which emphasizes distribution via Internet, print, video and compact disc. The center's website, <www.ncptt.nps.gov>, continues to grow as an important information resource for preservation professionals. The center's publications catalog includes nearly 100 entries for reports, books, training videos and compact discs, and technical information online.

National Center for Preservation Technology Workload Factors	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of grants awarded	24	26	30
Total amount of grant applications	\$4,800,000	\$5,300,000	\$5,800,000
Total amount of grants awarded	\$745,000	\$800,000	\$800,000
Number of cooperative agreements awarded, including modifications	12	12	12
Number of workshops held/sponsored	10	12	12
Number of in-house projects undertaken	30	30	30
Number of publications	20	25	30

C. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants FY 1999 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Enacted: \$2,496,000

Section 10 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-601, 25 USC 3001) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide grants to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums to assist in carrying out requirements of the act to summarize, inventory, and repatriate Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and other cultural items. These grants assist eligible tribes and museums to fulfill their responsibilities under the act. Funding provides assistance for inventory and identification requirements for Native Americans to access and assess collections and records dispersed throughout the country, and for repatriation efforts.

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- Approximately 700 to 800 Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and as many as 4,000 museums of all sizes are in need of such assistance. The FY 1998 budget for grants was increased by \$200,000 to help fund inventory and repatriation efforts. During FY 1999 and FY 2000, priority will be given to improving the quality of grant proposals submitted and reviewed, and of the grant projects for which awards are made.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants Performance Information	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Grants awarded to tribes	29	25	25
Grants awarded to museums	16	20	20
Grant proposals submitted and reviewed	85	100	100

JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST FOR CULTURAL PROGRAMS

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Cultural Programs \$(000)	20,164	+800

The FY 2000 request for Cultural Programs is \$20.164 million and 134 FTE, which represents an increase of \$1.108 million and 4 FTE above the FY 1999 enacted level. The programmatic increase of \$0.800 million for the Cultural Programs activity is justified by the proposed change that follow:

- **National Historic Landmark Theme Studies (+\$800,000; +4 FTE):** The NPS is proposing an increase of \$800,000 and four full-time equivalents in FY 2000 to conduct additional priority national historic landmark (NHL) theme studies. One urgent need is for the Park Service to conduct theme studies to identify and document sites associated with Asian, African American, Hispanic, and other cultural groups whose contributions to American history have not been adequately reflected by national historic landmark designations and National Register of Historic Places listings. Such studies will not only result in national historic landmark designations of sites associated with under represented groups but will also encourage the nomination of other properties to the National Register of Historic Places by helping the public evaluate sites in their own communities.

These studies will also foster professional development of diverse groups in disciplines related to historic preservation. Partnerships with educational institutions and the development of minority internships to prepare the studies and to document sites for designation will help address the Park Service need to obtain more minority representation and diversity in the workforce in historic preservation fields such as history, architectural history and archeology. The documentation developed in the theme studies will be used for broad educational initiatives such as popular publications, curriculum materials, National Register of Historic Places travel itineraries, Internet products, and for interpretation of sites identified in the NHL theme studies and national parks with related themes. The studies will be widely used at the Federal, States and local levels and will also assist the NPS in evaluating the feasibility of adding new units to the National Park System to illustrate the history of ethnic groups that have contributed to American history.

Several of the priority theme studies have been authorized by Congress but no funds have been appropriated, the Japanese American Theme Study, authorized by Public Law 102-240, and the African American Theme Study, authorized by Public Law 102-98. Theme studies in these subject areas need to address the contributions of not only Japanese but other Asian groups and for African Americans, such important areas as slavery and Civil Rights.

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The increase will also be used to initiate theme studies relating to other groups such as Hispanics and Native Americans and for other important themes which have not been adequately addressed. An analysis will be conducted to determine which themes in American history have not been adequately studied. Other themes that relate to sites that reflect 20th century American history need to be addressed as we approach the millennium. Older theme studies need to be updated to identify sites that were not studied previously. Some of the scholarship that was used as the basis for older theme studies has been updated, and the NPS needs to update older theme studies to consider the newer scholarship and the revised national historic landmark theme structure.

This increase will result in the following change in performance: New national historic landmark theme studies, each of which will take several years to complete, will strengthen the Federal Government's recognition of nationally significant sites and other resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by focusing on aspects of American history not adequately addressed, such as the identification and documentation of sites associated with Asians, African Americans and Hispanics. The results of the theme studies will be used for public education. In FY 2000, two priority national historic landmark theme studies authorized by Congress, for which no funds have previously been appropriated, will be initiated (Japanese American and African American). These studies will allow historians and the general public a fuller appreciation of the important contributions these groups made to our Nation's heritage. Prior to selecting other theme studies to initiate, the NPS will conduct an analysis to identify those aspects of 20th century American history and other neglected topics to determine those that are most in need of study. New theme studies for priority topics will be initiated beginning in FY 2000 and continuing in future years. The National Park Service will also analyze those NHL theme studies conducted more than twenty-five years ago, on such topics as the American Revolution and the War of 1812, to select those which require reexamination and begin to initiate projects to update them. The broader orientation of current scholarship will result in the revision of these studies and will bring to light additional nationally significant sites associated with these themes for which NHL nominations will be prepared. Theme studies will be conducted in partnership with professional historical organizations and educational institutions. The documentation developed in the theme studies will be used for broad educational initiatives such as popular publications, curriculum materials, National Register of Historic Places travel itineraries, Internet products, and for the interpretation of sites identified in the themes studies and national parks with related themes. Through the development of minority internships to prepare the studies and to document sites for designation, these projects will help address the Park Service need to obtain more minority representation and diversity in the NPS workforce in historic preservation fields. The NPS will utilize a mixture of permanent staff and contract services to accomplish the studies.